

REDISCOVERY OF ONE OF CANESTRINI'S AUSTRALIAN ACARIDS

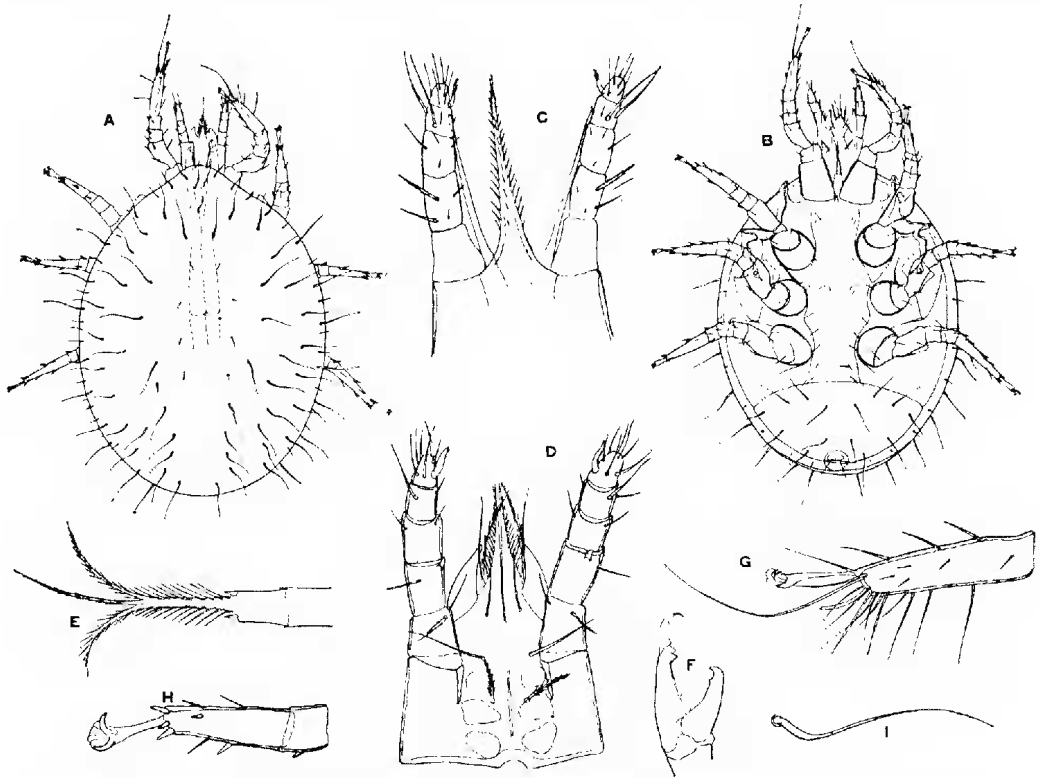
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In 1884, "Atti Ist Veneto," ser. vi, vol. 2, 705-728, Canestrini described and figured a number of species of Acarina from Australia, many of which were new. Of these none have hitherto been recognised since Canestrini's publication. His figures were reasonably good and well enable the species to be recognised; his descriptions, however, were inadequate.

Amongst the new species described was the deutonymph of *Uropoda spinulipes*, from specimens found on a beetle, said to be allied to the European *Geotrupes*. It was illustrated by a figure of the ventral surface and of the tarsus.

Recently I have received from Dr. J. W. Evans, of Hobart, a specimen of an earwig killed by an overwhelming number of deutonymphal Uropodid Mites which



UROPODA SPINULIPES Canestrini (deutonymph)

A, dorsal view; B, ventral view; C, epistome and palpi; D, gnathosoma from below;
E, tritosternum; F, mandible; G, tarsus I; H, tarsus II; I, dorsal seta

are undoubtedly the same as Canestrini's *U. spinulipes*. The locality was Hobart, Tasmania, September 1940. When received, all the mites were alive and, although in the deutonymphal stage, were very active and the adhesive vesicle had disappeared.

The purpose of this paper is to redescribe and refigure the species.

UROPODA SPINULIPES Canestrini 1884

Fig. A-I

Deutonymph

Shape broadly oval, slightly tapering apically. Length, 835 μ , width 610 μ (*i.e.*, rather greater than dimensions given by Canestrini—720 μ and 500 μ , respectively).

Dorsal surface with an entire shield which is coarsely and sparsely pitted or pored. Clothing as figured, mainly of long (90 μ) strong setae, which basally are strongly bent (fig. I); medially the two longitudinal rows are of much shorter fine setae. There are also a few large pores in the middle field (not figured).

Ventral surface—Tritosternum (fig. E) apparently trifurcate apically, the base longer than wide, the furcae with ciliations. Sternal-metasternal-genital shield long and roughly 4-sided with eight pairs of short, fine setae and two pairs of pores. Posterior shield roughly elliptical with the anus at the apex; it carries 14 long setae similar to those on the dorsum. The extreme edge of the venter outside of the plates carries some short, fine setae.

Gnathosoma-epistoma as in fig. C. Ventral view as in fig. D. Palpi as in fig. C and D, 5-segmented, segment II ventrally with a stout apical tooth. Mandibles as in fig. F.

Legs short and stout, tarsi with claws at the apex of a long caruncle, I apically with a number of long setae, one of which over-reaches the claws, and another which is stout, blunt and rod-like, II-IV with a number of short, stout spines.
